राशि के ब्यौरा नीचे दिए गए हैं:-

(करोड़ रु० में)

| वर्ष | स्वैच्छिक सेवा | कार्यशील पूंजी/ वेतन आदि |
|---|---|---|
| 1992-93 | 248.0 | 154.8 |
| 1993-94 | 40.0 | 132.0 |
| 1994-95 | 10.0 | 141.0 |

(23.3.95 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

उपर्युक्त राशि को जिन प्रयोजनों हेतु एन टी सी को मुहैया कराया गया था उसने उसी की पूर्ति हेतु उसको खर्च किया।

(ग) वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों ने 2005.72 करोड़ रु० के पूंजी निवेश से 79 मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण की योजना तैयार की थी। आधुनिकीकरण योजनाओं में 36 गैर-अर्थक्षम मिलों को 18 अर्थक्षम मिलों में मिलाकर पुनर्निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना भी की गई है। श्रम मंत्रालय की एन टी सी विषयक विशेष त्रिपक्षीय समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि एन टी सी मिलों के साथ-साथ अधिग्रहित मिलों को वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों द्वारा किए गए प्रस्ताव अनुसार आधुनिकीकरण द्वारा अर्थक्षम बनाया जा सकता है।

सरकार एन टी सी के लिए एक सर्वांगीण सुधार योजना पर विचार कर रही है। चूंकि एन टी सी के 9 में से 8 सहायक निगमों के मामले बी आई एफ आर को भेजे गए हैं इसलिए जो भी अंतिम योजना उभर कर सामने आएगी उस पर बी आई एफ आर का अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित होगा।

**Welfare Schemes under Handloom Development Programme in Gujarat**

2369. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have formulated any welfare scheme for tribal and backward districts of Gujarat under the Handloom Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when these welfare schemes are likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) All the Welfare Schemes formulated by the Government of India for Handloom Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan are available for weavers throughout the country including those from tribal dominated and backward districts of Gujarat.

(b) On the basis of proposals received from Government of Gujarat Central assistance has been released to the Gujarat State during the year 1994-95 under the following Welfare Schemes:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No | Scheme | Amount released 1994-95 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Health Package Scheme. | 4.60 |
| 2. | Thrift Fund Scheme. | 3.614 |

(c) Does not arise.

**National Sericulture Project**

2370. SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the allocation of funds for National Sericulture Project;

(b) what is the amount spent on the development of infrastructure under the project so far;

(c) what is the amount expected to be advanced by NABARD, SIDBI and other RRBs/ commercial banks during the period of NSP;

(d) whether it is a fact that these Banks are not coming forward to advance adequate loans because of poor rate of recovery; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide agricultural credit to sericulturists for procuring facilities such as improved rearing houses, reeling and weaving equipment etc.?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The National Sericulture Project launched in 1989-90 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 555.30 crores including Institutional Credit Component in the form of on-farm and nonfarm credit from financial institutions.

(b) Central Silk Board and the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir have spent up to 31st December 1994 a sum of Rs. 87.45 crores on building of infrastructure.

(c) NABARD and IDBI during the project negotiations had agreed for refinahre amount-

ing to Rs. 165.2 crores during the project pe-riod (IDBI's portion was later shifted to SIDBI).

(d) No general conclusion as such is possible. Under the National Sericulture Project credit targets have been exceeded in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and are likely to be reached in the case of Tamil Nadu. Credit flow has however been less in West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Pilot States.

(e) The major steps being taken in this regard are as under:

(1) Organization of credit camps at block level by the Departments of Sericulture in the concerned States.

(2) Organization of banker awareness programmes by Central Silk Board.

(3) NABARD has constituted Regional Unit Cost Committees for revising the unit costs periodically.

(4) Attempts by Departments of Sericulture for linking sericulture practitioners with the programmes of IRDP, JRY, PMRY and Special Component Plan.

(5) Introduction by NABARD of a newly computerized service area monitoring informa tion system to keep track of assistance in sericulture sector.

**Closure of Spinning Mills**

2371. SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of spinning mills which have been closed down in the wake of liberalisation measures during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether any attempt was made by Government to revive them before they were finally closed down?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) As on 31.1.95, 102 Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mills were temporarily closed mainly due to financial difficulties, labour problem etc. No mill is closed under I.D. Act, 29 mills were closed under official liquidation.

(b) Government has set up a Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of viable sick/ closed textile prills. Textile Modernisation Fund'Scheme (TMFS) was created to take care of the modernisation need of textile industry.

**Price of Cotton for textiles industry**

2372. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES bepleased to state:

(a) whether Government would ensure a fair price for cotton for use in textile industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that more attractive prices are needed to increase domestic production of cotton for the textile industry;

(c) whether there will be no objection for export of cotton to increase farmers profits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The prices of cotton follow market trends and are not regulated by the Government.

(b) Domestic production of cotton is de pendent on a variety of factors including area under cotton irrigation, quality of cotton seeds and use of pesticides etc. The cotton growers are at present getting attractive prices as cur rently the market prices of cotton are railing more than 100% above the Minimum Support Price in case of most varieties of cotton.

(c) to (d) The Government has been permit ting export of cotton in persuance of a long term policy on cotton exports.

**Export of Textiles**

2373. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous production and export of textiles during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that cotton is being made available to the industrialists at the cost of farmers in order to compete in the world market; and

(c) whether Government would provide cotton to the industry by importing from outside and allow the farmers to process their own produce for export?